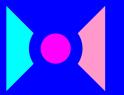


Unit Objectives

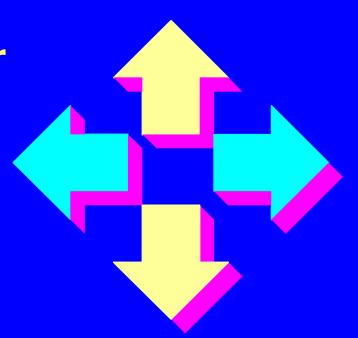
- ★ List the steps in a decision-making model.
- Apply the steps to making decisions during an emergency.

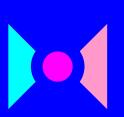




Impediments

- **→ Time pressure**
- Political pressures
- High or low blood sugar
- **+** Caffeine
- → Fatigue
- **→ Lack of information**
- Conflicting information
- Uncertainty

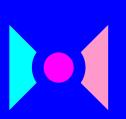




Decision Makers under Stress

- **→ Experience conflict with others**
- Perceive selectively
- Have poor judgment

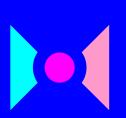




Decision Makers under Stress

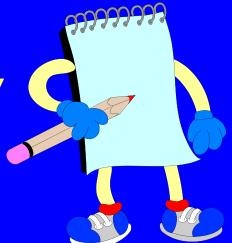
- Less tolerant of ambiguity
- Decreased ability to handle tasks and think
- Tendency toward aggression and escape

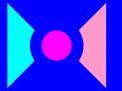




Decision Makers under Stress

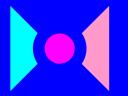
- **→ Consider only immediate situation.**
- **♦** Choose a risky alternative.
- **→ Have tunnel vision.**
- Succumb to "group think."





Step 1: Size up the situation.

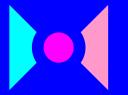
- What is happening?
- → Who is involved?
- ♦ What are the stakes?



Step 2: Identify contingencies.

Murphy's Laws:

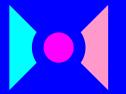
- ♦ Nothing is as easy as it looks.
- Everything takes longer than you think it will.
- If anything can go wrong, it will.



Step 3: Determine objectives.

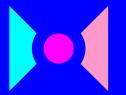
Objectives are:

- → Measurable targets.
- Used to monitor progress and establish priorities.
- Based on the sizeup and contingencies.



Step 4: Identify needed resources.

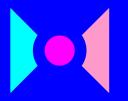
- → What resources are needed?
- → Where will I get them?
- → How long will it take?
- What can others offer?
- Are there any special requirements?



Step 5: Build a plan.

Your plan should state:

- **→ Who...**
- Will do what . . . (and with whom)
- By when.
- **→** Where.
- + How.



Step 6: Take action and evaluate results.

